The Evening Star Newspaper Company, S, H. KAUFFMANN, Pres't.

THE EVENING STAR is served by carriers to subscribers at Ten Cents per week, or Fortyfour Cents per month. Copies at the counter, Two Cents each. By mail-postage prepaid-Sixty Cents a month; one year, 86. THE WEEKLY STAR - published on Friday-\$2 a year, postage prepaid.

W All subscriptions invariably in advance. Rates of advertising furnished on application.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE TILDEN AND HENDRICES RE-FORM CAMPAIGN CLUS will meet at Beadquarters. No. 432 7th street northwest, on TUENDAY EVENING, August 3th. at 8 o'ctock. E. P. BERBY, President. M. W. WINES, Secretary.

VIEGINIA BEPUBLICANS The semi-anemal election of officers for the VIR-GINIA EEPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION of the Dis-trict will take place at 7.3s TO NIGHT. In their hall Le Droit building. A full attendance is requested. It F. M. BUNTER, Sec'y.

THE ABLISCTON CO-OPERATIVE BUILDING ASSOCIATION holds its 11th regular monthly meeting, for the payment of dues and making advances. WEDNESDAY, August 9th, at 7 p m., at the Beard of Trade Rooms, 819 Market Space. Advances made to stockholders are returned in 126 monthly installments. returned in 126 monthly instalments.

THOMAS HYDE, Presid nt.

JNO. JOY EDSON, Sec'y, 711 G st n w. angl 3t

THE JEFFERSON CO-OPERATIVE SUILDING ASSOCIATION will hold its 22c regular meeting, for the payment of dues and making advances, TUESDAY, August 8th, at 7 o'clock p m, at the Board of Trade Booms, 819 Market Space. Advances mide to stockholders are divided into 123 equal monthly instalments.

JAMES FRASEE, President.

JNO JOY EUSON, Sec'y, 711 Gst n.w. au7-2t

T Y. M. O. A GOSPAL MERTING.

SABBATH EVENING. At 8 o'clock, to the

ASSOCIATION BOOMS. Music led by Cornet and Organ. All are welcome.

TAX-PAYERS!-Pay your bills for SPE-CLAY & CO., No. 223 4% street, and save a large

GOPEN AIR MEETING at 7 o'clock, corner

HOME MCTUAL BUILDING ASSOCI-CLATION.

Regular meeting MONDAY, August 7, at 8 o'clock p m, at Seengerbund Hall, corner 8th and Estrects porthwest, entrance on 8th street. Shares 200. Dues \$1 per month on each share. Last chance to subscribe to stock without premium. EDWARD CLAEK, President. IRVING WILLIAMSON, Secretary. aug4 3t FEDERAL BUILDING ASSOCIATION

The third monthly meeting of the FEDERAL BUILDING ASSOCIATION, for the payment of dues and making advances will be held at Davis' Hall, No. 6157th street northwest, on MONDAY BYEDING, 7th August, 1876.

BVENING, 7th August, 1876.

Books for the subscription of stock (shares 21 each) are still open, and any information can be obtained of the foll wing persons:

JAMES FRASER President,

No. 617 G street northwest.

JOHN A. PRESCOTT, Treasurer,

Room No. 66 Second Comptroller's Office.

F. G. MIDDLETON, Secretary,

National Metropolitan Bank, and on Tuesdays and
Fridays at Boom No. 22 Le Droit Building,
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any Eye-giass in the whole world. They can be
regulated by two small screws to exactly fit the nose
without any pain or unpleasant feeling. They are
made of Brazilian Pebble and the newly-discovered
Eussia Buby Glass. For neatness and lightness they
cannot be surpassed. Measure taken and order
filled in fifteen minutes.

184 AO ALBXANDES, 1229 Penn. ave., jef-letptr Inventor. Patentee and Manufacturer. FRANKLIN & CO. ANS. DO 1327 PENNSTLVANIA AVENTE.

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H-AVE them finished, at 75c.

I-F you wise M&B'S SIZE they are 80c.

R-ISE is mine, not the purchasers.

T-RY ONE, if it doesn't fit, will refund money.

B-AVE MONEY, by buying these SHIRTS, as they surpass all partly-made Shirts. I have them all finished at \$1.

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Machine Bricks at Low Prices! Come and see
the great triumph in the manufacture of Bricks at
the Contennial Brick Yard, corner of 18th and D
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Vol. 48-Nº. 7.289.

EVENING STAR.

Washington News and Gossip.

GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS TO-DAY .- Inter-

ANOTHER LETTER FROM "BILL SAY-

AGE," THE INDIAN SCOUT .- A letter dated

"Denver, Colorado, July, 4, 1876," from "Bill

Savage, Indian scout," relating to the kill-ing by the Indians of Arneldo Moore, a Washingtonian, was printed in THE STAR of July 8th last. The following letter from the same person has just reached this office:

Mr. Editor:-I have received about one

hundred letters in regard to the man, A. Moore. If any of them will send me the

descriptions of the marks on his body I will

send them his money, and his head, too, if

the Coyotes have not eat it up. Please in-sert this and oblige, BILL SAVAGE.

IMPORTANT NAVAL ORDERS-CHANGES

AT NAVY YARDS .- Commodore John C. Fe-

biger ordered to command the navy yard,

Washington, 10 October next; Lieut Com-mander A. G. Cauldwell to the Vandalia, as executive, New York; Medical Inspector

Richard Dean, to the Hartford, at Philadel-

phia, and also to discharge the duties of fleet

surgeon of the North Atlantic station; Com-

modore Thomas H Patterson detached from

the command of the navy yard at Washing

ton, 10th October, and placed on waiting orders, Lieut. Commander Edwin T. Wood-

ward from the Vandalia, on the reporting of

his relief, and placed on waiting orders; Lieut. Edward L. Amory from the navy

yard at Boston, and placed on waiting or-ders; Leutenants Richard Rush and R. Mason

Lisle, from the navy yard at League Island,

THE DEAD-LOCK NOT BROKEN .- The con-

ference committee on the legislative appro-

priation bill held another meeting this after-

noon. They seem to be as far from an agree-

ment as ever. The report that they had

the committee had agreed to disagree; that

the members of the Senate committee indi-

cated their ultimatum, and left it to the

members of the House committee to decide

whether they would accept it or not. It is generally believed that Mr. Randall, of the

House committee, is the great stumbling-

block in the way of an agreement, and that were it not for him the committee would soon agree. As the case stands, it seems

almost unnecessary to appoint a new conference committee. The present one has ex-

hausted every means to agree, but owing to the stubbornness of the members of the

House committee, have been unable to

The Whisky Investigation.

St. Louis whisky frauds met this morning

to cross-examine Binford Wilson. The cross-

examination was conducted by Mr. Plaisted.

The witness said he believed that if the su-

pervisors had been changed, as contem-

plated, the whisky frauds would have been discovered just as quick. If there had been

honest supervisors at St. Louis and Chicago

they would have aided the government ma-terially in unearthing the frauds.

THE PRESIDENT IN EARNEST IN PROSE-

CUTING THE RING.

At an interview with the President, Secretary Bristow and witness, on the 7th of May,

the former indicated an entire willingness

to co-operate with Secretary Bristow in

breaking down the ring and to remove of-ficials who stood in the way. After the Bar-

nard letter had been made public, on which

"LET NO GUILTY MAN ESCAPE,"

was recorded, witness had an interview with the President, when the latter said he

had Babcock in mind when he wrote the en-

dorsement on that letter which had con-

tained a sentence to the effect that one of McDonald's friends in St. Louis had made

an ir quiry as to how far the President in

tended to go with the prosecution of Joyce and McDonald, and then added that the

President could not give them up or Bab-cock was lost. Witness did not recollect

ever telling Yaryan (as testified by the lat-

ter) that the President's endorsement on the

Barnard letter was obtained after much im-

portuning, and that he was very angry at its

said that Bristow and Jewell would have

meaning "Boss" Shepherd and General Bab-

Objection was made to the reading unless

Witness said that in the letter he wrote to

Henderson telling him in his prosecution to

"go to the bottom and top," ne had reference to Baccock and not to the President, and that the letters "W. H.," interpolated in the letter was a forgery. Witness said the orig-inal letter was stolen by a United States deputy marshal from Gen. Henderson and handed to Lovce.

THE SYLPH TELEGRAM.

Witness said that the "Sylph" telegram was identified to be in Gen. Baccock's handwriting in the latter end of the month of

July, 1875, by a number of experts in the Treasury departments. Attorney General Pierrepont, who claimed to be an expert in handwriting, said he was satisfied that it was in Babcock'e handwriting. It was shown to the President on the 9th of August by Secretary Briston. Babcock knew of it

by Secretary Bristow. Babcock knew of it the same day. Q. How did the President interfere with

the Babcock case?

A. I have already indicated in my exami-

nation in chief; by dismissing Henderson;

by issuing a circular letter to District At-

torneys; by listening to reports that the Bab-cock prosecution was the result of a politi-

cal conspiracy and intrigue by dismissing Secretary Bristow and myself, and by order-ing a military tribunal in the case.

Q. How did the military tribunal inter-

A. It took out of the hands of the civil

offices the evidence upon which they expected to convict him. The result of the midiary tribunal, had it gone on, would

have given Babcock's attorneys the power to look into the evidence. The military tribu-

nal was a subject of Cabinet discussion, and

on the occasion witness wrote a note to Sec-retary Bristow in which were the words,

telegraphed from Washington to Luckey, the private secretary of the President in St.

Louis during the Avery trial, that he wished

to be released from going to St. Louis if it

was possible. Another telegram was, "Tell him to employ assistance if he wants, and

draw. Prevent my going to St. Louis at all

Q. Do you think there was any impro-priety in granting General Babcock a court

A. Do you want my opinion on the sub-

"God give you wisdom."

Wilson would give the name of the writer,

trouble unless they broke up GRANT'S KITCHEN CABINET,

which he declined to do.

handed to Joyce.

cock.

Witness proceeded to read a letter which

the famous endorsement

BLUFORD WILSON CROSS EXAMINED.

The special committee investigating the

This afternoon the indications were that

Pa., and placed on waiting orders.

agreed is incorrect.

DENVER, COL., July 28.

nal revenue, \$638,351.78; customs, \$530,919.20.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY, AUGUST 7, 1876.

THE MISSISSIPPI INVESTIGATION. The Majority Report.

resolution of the Senate adopted on the 31st of March last, and instructed to inquire how far the rights of the people of Mississippi, guaranteed by the constitution of the United POSTMASTER GENERAL TYNER went to States, and secured especially by the fifteenth beer Park Saturday, but will return toamendment, were violated by force, fraud, or intimidation at the election held in that state on the 2d of November, 1875, submitted to the Senate to day the testimony taken,

> The report says: The testimony taken will fully support the allegation that force, frand and intimidation were used generally and successfully to the political canvass of 1875. But before proceeding to a detailed statement of the facts and conclusions sustained and warranted by tue proof, the committee think it proper to refer to the enggestions and excuses offered in justification of the outrages committed. It has been alleged that Governor Ames was an unfit person to hold the office to which he was elected in the year 1873; but, on the con-trary, the committee find from the evidence, as well as from general report in Mississippi, that Governor Ames was not only not a nenable to any just charge affecting his per-sonal integrity, his character as a public officer, or his ability for the duties of chief magistrate of that state, but that his fitness in all these particulars was sustained by the testimony of those who were not in accord with him politically. The committee refer especially to the testimony of the Hon. J. A. P. Campbell, appointed by the existing government one of the judges of the supreme court of the state of Mississippi.

> The evidence submitted tends strongly to show, what cannot be denied, that there were many persons in office in the state of Mississippi, especially in elective offices, in the several counties, who were either incap-able or dishonest; and there were a few of the same character connected with the state government. The conduct of these persons, however, was not approved by the governor nor by the masses of the republican party. Complaints and charges against a class of persons called "carpet baggers" are frequent in the depositions of witnesses op; o ed to the republican party in the state. It is to be admitted that a small number of 1 amigrants from other states misused the confidence of the black people, secured office, and betrayed the trusts confided to them. But the number of such persons, compared with the whole number of immigrants, was very small; and it is but inst to see that the confidence of the state of the state of the confidence of the state of the small; and it is but just to say that the great majority are intelligent, upright and brave men from the north who are entirely incorruptible, and who, in peril of their lives, are now struggling against serious odds to maintain their political opinions and to secure a just administration of the govern-

THE TAX QUESTION. It is alleged that during the last six or eight years the expenses of the state have been unnecessarily increased, and that heavy taxes have been imposed for which no a lequate return has been received by the people. Comparisons are made between the rate of taxation previous to the war and since the year 1870, and the conclusion is drawn that large sums of money are extorted from the people and wasted, or, through negligence and extravagance, misapplied. It is undoubtedly true that taxes are higher in the state of Mississippi than they were previous to 1860; but the rate of increase is far less than in some of the northern states, where no serious complaints are made against the administration of public affairs. It is to be observed, also, that previous to the war taxes were not levied for the sup-port of schools in Mississippi; indeed, there was no system of public instruction; and that since the war school houses have been erected in all parts of the state for the education of the children of both races, and large sums of money have been expended annually for the maintenance of schools. including schools for training teachers. It is also true that previous to the war the taxes were imposed upon slaves and upon business, while since the war the taxes have been laid chiefly upon personal property and upon land. In 1873 the state expenses were \$953,000; in 1874, \$908,000; and in 1875 the expenses were only \$618,000. The state debt, not including trust funds, is only \$500,000. A tax of \$1.60 upon each person will pay the public debt and meet the current expenses

the instruments also by which numerous murders were committed upon persons who

man of the democratic state committee, and Governor Ames, on the 13th of October, 1875. the attempt to organize the militia was abandoned, General George on his part agreeing to secure a peaceful election and the full and free enjoyment of the elective franchise by every citizen. The stipulation on the part of the governor was faithfully kept, but the promise made by General George was systematically disregarded by toe democrats in the larger portion of the

tence, it may be asserted that all the statements made that there was any justifiable cause for the recent proceedings in Mississippi are without foundation. On the other hand, it is to be said, speaking generally, that a controlling part, and, as we think, a majority, of the white democratic voters of the state were engaged in a systematic effort to carry the election, and this with a purpose to resort to all means within their power, including on the part of some of them the murder of prominent persons in the republican party, both black and white. There was a minority, how large the committe are unable to say, who were opposed to the out-

(1) The committee find that the young men of the state, especially those who reached manhood during the war, or who have arrived at that condition since the war, constitute the nucleus and the main force of the dangerous element. As far a the testimony taken by the committee throws any light upon the subject, it tends. however, to establish the fact that the dem ocratic organizations, both in the counties and in the state, encouraged the young mer in their course, accepted the political advantages of their conduct, and are in a large degree responsible for the criminal result (2) There was a general disposition on the part of white employers to compel the laborers to vote the democratic ticket. (3) Democratic clubs were organized in all parts of the state, and the able bodied members were also organized into military companies and furnished with the best arms that could be procured in the country The fact of their existence was no secret, although persons not in sympathy with the movement were excluded from membership

tions possessed one or more pieces of artil meetings, and at meetings held by the dem ocrats. For many weeks before the election members of this military organization travoters and discharging their guns by night as well as by day.

(4) It appears from the testimony that

for some time previous to the election, it was impossible, in a large number of the counties, to hold republican meetings. July, and at Clinton on the 4th of Septem. ber, were the results of a special purpose on the part of the democrats to break up the meetings of the republicans, to destroy the leaders, and to inaugurate an era of terror not only in those counties, but throughout the state, which would deter republicans and particularly the negroes, from orga itz ing or attending meetings, and especially deter them from the free exercise of the right to vote on the day of the election. The results sought for were in a large degree at tained

(6.) Fellowing the riot at Clinton, the

An equally horrid crime was the murder of Senator Caldwell and his brother, at Clinton, Christmas night. [A history of the events of that night, as given by Mrs. Cald-

unlawful means, but in two or three counties, as Wilkinson and Issaquena, there was comparative peace at the election and during the canvass.

Capt. William A. Montgomery, a leading democrat and a commander of five military companies, with the designation in rank of the counties there was no military organioverawing the colored voters and preparing them to submit to a democratic victory in

the coming election. which they became responsible for the good conduct of all the negroes in their vicinity, with the exception of fourteen, who, in fact, by that stipulation, were made outlaws, and, as a consequence, fled from their homes

property. (7.) The committee find, from the testimony of Capt. Montgomery, supported by numerous facts stated by other witnesses, tnat the military organization extended to most of the counties in the state where the republicans were in the majority; that it embraced a proportion not much less than one-half of all the white voters, and that in the respective counties the men could be sum-moned by signals given by firing cannons or anvils, and that probably in less than a week the entire force of the state could be

(9.) The committee find that in several of the countles the republican leaders were so overawed and intimidated, both white and black, that they were compelled to with-draw from the canvass those who had been nominated, and to substitute others who were named by the democratic leaders, and that finally they were compelled to vote for the ticket so nominated, under threa's that their lives would be taken if they did not

persecution or through fear of bodily harm, to withdraw their names from the ticket and even to unite themselves ostensibly with the democratic party. (11.) The committee find that on the day of the election, at several voting places, armed men assembled, sometimes not organized and in other cases organized; that they controlled the elections, intimidated republican voters, and, in fine, deprived them of the opportunity to vote the republican

(13.) The committee find in several cases, where intimidation and force did not result in securing a democratic victory, that fraud was resorted to in conducting the election and in counting the votes.

(14.) The evidence shows that the civil authorities have been unable to prevent the outrages set forth in this report, or to punish the offenders. This is true not only of the courts of the state, but also of the district court of the United States, as appears from the report of the grand jury made at the term held in June last, when the evidence of the offenses committed at the November election and during the canvass was laid before that body.

(15.) The committee find that outrages of the nature set forth in this report were perpetrated in the counties of Alcorn, Amite, Chickasaw, Claiborne, Clay, Coplah, De Soto, Grenada, Hinds, Holmes, Kemper, Lee, Lownds, Madison, Marshall, Monroe, Noxubee, Rankin, Scott, Warren, Washington, and Yazoo, and that the de mocratic victory in the state was due to the outrages

ton, and Yazoo, and that the de mocratic victory in the state was due to the outrages so perpetrated.

(16.) The committee find that if in the counties named there had been a free election, republican candidates would have been chosen, and the character of the legislature so changed that there would have been 66 republicans to 50 democrats in the house, and 26 republicans to 11 democrats in the senate; and that consequently the present legislature of Mississippl is not a legal body, and that its acts are not entitled to recognition by the political department of the government of the United States, although the President may, in his discretion, recognise

(18.) The evidence shows, further, that the state of Mississippl is at present under the control of political organizations composed largely of armed men whose common purpose is to deprive the negroes of the free exercise of the right of suffrage and to establish and maintain the supremacy of the white-line democracy, in violation alike of the constitution of theirown state and of the constitution of the United States.

Mississippl, with its fertile soil, immense natural resources, and favorable commercial position, is in fact more completely ex-cluded from the influence of the civilization and capital of the more wealthy and advanced states of the Union than are the dis-tant coasts of China and Japan. Men who possess capital are anxious to escape from a state in which freedom of opinion is not tolerated, where active participation in public affairs is punished often with social ostracism, always with business losses, and infrequently, as the record shows, with extle and the abandonment of property, through fear of death.

Consequently lands depreciate in value, the rewards of labor become more and more uncertain, taxes more and more burden. some, the evils of general disorder are muttiplied and intensified, and by an inevitable rule of social and public life, the evils themselves, reacting, increase the spirit of disorder. Unless this tendency can be arrested, every successive chapter in the annals of that state will be darker and bloodier than the preceding one. This ten-dency cannot be arrested by the unaided efforts of the peaceful, patriotic and law-abiding citizens. There is a small body of native white persons, who, with heroic courage, are maintaining the principle of justice and equality, There is also a small body of men from the north, who with equal courage, are endeavoring to save the state from anarchy and degradation. If left to themselves, the negroes would co-operate with these two classes.

But arrayed against them all are a majority of the white people, who possess the larger part of the property; who uniformly command leisure, whether, individually, they possess property or not; who look with contempt upon the black race, and with hatred property. hatred upon the white men who are their political allies; who are habituated to the use of arms in war and in peace; who in for-mer times were accustomed to the exclusive enjoyment of political power and who now consider themselves degraded by the elevation of the negro to the rank of equality in

voting place, will deter the republican party from any general effort to regain the power wrested from them. These disorders spirit and ideas which give rise to the disorders are even more general. THE REMEDY.

The power of the national government will be invoked, and honor and duty will alike require its exercise. The nation cannot witness with indifference the dominion of lawlessness and anarchy in a state, with their incident evils and a knowledge of the inevitable consequences. It owes a duty to the citizens of the United States residing in Mississippi, and this duty it must perform. It has guaranteed to the state of Mississippi a republican form of government, and this guarantee must be made good.

an exigency are three: Laws may be passed by Congress for the protection of the rights of citizens in the respective states.

should be denied representation in Congress. 3. The constitutional guarantee of a republican form of government to every state will require the United States, if these disorders increase or even continue and all milder measures shall prove ineffectual, to remand the state to a territorial condition, and through a system of public education and kindred means of improvement change the ideas of the inhabitants and reconstruct the government upon a republican basis.

DALS-DEFENSE OF THE PRESIDENT. Representative Danford on Saturday preber of the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department being absent, in reply to the report of the majority of that committee.

the committee find no reason to condemn the action of Mr. Pendieton in this matter. While they are free with their condemnation of the President in the matter referred to, Mr. Danford did not propose to set down

the case of the President and the democratic politician. Mr. Danford was not prepared to concur with the committee in their sweeping condemnation of Gen. Ingalls in the CLAIM OF COWLES & BREGA for the sum of \$10,040 for the sus or application of their process for preserving army clothing from moth, mildew, etc., he being of opinion that in the payment of the above sum to Cowles & Brega there was an evasion of law as it then existed. Gen. Ingalls, in his action in the matter, was backed by the Attorney General of the United States. The money was an appropriation made at the former session of Congress for the purpose to which it was finally applied, but it was evidently the intention of the law referred to by the committee to prevent any further payment of money to Cowles & Brega or any other parties similarly situated.

BXONERATIONS. EXONERATIONS.

EXONERATIONS.

Mr. Danford fully concurs with what the majority say in relation to the charges against Simon Wolf, the late Secretary Bristow and Speaker Kerr, fully exonerating them. In the sale of post traderships by Hedrick and Rice, while it brings shame and disgrace, and is a great scandal, yet the Treasury of the United States was not robbed by these parties. While the head of the War department has been impeached and brought to shame, yet it is a matter of congratulation to the country that in the main the War department has been so managed that money appropriated for its use has been properly applied.

Safe Burglars.—H. Slipperland's office.

SAFE BURGLARS.—H. Slingerland's office, at Castleton, N. Y., was entered by burgiars Friday night, who gagged and bound a negro in charge of the place, and blew open the safe, from which they took \$800 in money and bonds worth several thousand dollars. THE IMPLANTS at the Cheyenne agence is said, propose to arrange an armistice or the troops and the hostile Indians under a ting Bull preparatory to peace.

Telegrams to The Star.

AFTER SITTING BULL.

A Movement This Week.

THE SARATOGA REGATTA.

A MURDEROUS FATHER.

TEN PERSONS DROWNED.

THE SIOUX CAMPAIGN.

A Movement This Week.

Providence, R. I., August 7.—The Journal has a dispatch from an army officer, dated Mouth of the Rosebud river, August 6th, which says: The reinforcements are nearly all up, and we will probably move against the Sloux on the 10th;

Canadian Indians Won't Enlist Under OTTAWA, August 7.—The latest advices received by the government from the north-

west territory are to the effect that the Canadian Indians had refused all incentives to take part in the hostlittles against the United States. The report telegraphed from Cheyenne that Sitting Bull is being joined by stragglers from the British territories is

A Fight with the Lickapoos CHICAGO, August 7.- A Sau Antoni ; dis-patch received this morning at General Sheridan's headquarters says: "A small command under Lieutenant Builts found the

The Single Scall Race. SARATOGA, August 7 .- The single scull race in the international amateur regatta was won by Robinson, Tompkins second and Mann third. Time of winner, 15 16%. The Pair-Gared Race.

SARATOGA, Aug. 7.—The pair-oared race was won by Northwestern in 21:39. The Atsiantas stopped before reaching the line, but came in in 22:19%. The Atalantas say the water was "so rough" at turning the boot that the could not make time in it. boat that they could not make time in it. The Neptunes stopped before going one mile, and the Argonauis at the mile buoy.
At 12:45 the crews were called for the double scull race, but the referee decided, after running over the course, that the lake was

Ten People Drowned.

WHITEHALL, August 7 .- About 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon ten persons were drowned while crossing Putnam pond, in Essex county. Thirteen persons were in a small row boat. When about three rods from the shore. in eight feet of water, a squall struck the boat, which was immediately capsized, drowning ten out of the thirteen. The names of the drowned were Mr. Johnson and wife John McAulister and wife, John Burt and daughter, Peter Osier, Adolph Livington, Mr. Holden and Miss Thatcher. The bodies of all but Mr. Holden were recovered. A Murderous Father.

the latter was protecting his mother from abuse by his father. Another son, Joseph, aged 17. who interfered, was beaten over the head with the gun in his father's hand and left for dead.

Suicide from Grief.

P. Bond, ar Lithonia, succeeded this morning in killing herself by hanging. Cause,

FITCHBURG, MASS., August 7.- A freight train from the Hoosac tunnel collided with another freight train to-day. One engine and several cars were wrecked, and one passenger was injured.

9 %; refined, 17 % a 17 %. Coffee steady and firm; Rio cargoes, 14 % a 17 %; jobbing, 15 a 18 %. Whisky offered at 1.14 -no buyers. Receipts—Flour, 2,500; wheat, 34,000; corn, 41,000; oats, 7,000; rye, 1,300. Shipments—corn, 54,000.

corn, 54,000. BALTIMORE, August 7 .- Virginia sixes. deferred, 5%; do. consolidated, 66; do. second series, 30. Sugar steady and firm 11%.

NEW YORK, August 7.—Stocks dail and lower. Money offered at 2. Gold, 11%. Exchange, long, 488%; short, 490%. Governments little doing and steady.

New York, August 7. – Flour steady

A CUBAN BRIGADIER KILLED .- The fo lowing is the translation of a dispatch received from Havana Saturday at the office of the Spanish consulate in New York:—A so called insurgent brigadier, Inglesito Cabicella, one of the most daring leaders of the insurrection in Cuba, was killed yesterday, pear Yagnarames. In a fight with guerrillas near Yaguarames, in a fight with guerrillas, who were pursuing him. The insurgents suffered a loss of six killed and some wound-

counterfeit coin. — New York shop-keepers are complaining of the quantity of counterfeit coin in circulation. Grocery-men and saloon keepers have suffered es-pecially and severely, and the Sixth Avenue railroad company have been mulcted of a considerable sum. The counterfeits are ex-cellently cast, and of some combination of metal which gives them a ring very like that of a genuine coin.

SEVEN THOUSAND CORPSES UNBURIED. A cable dispatch through London says:—
There are horrible scenes at Batok. Seven thousand bodies have been lying there since May 12, rotting in the sun. No crime invented by Turkish ferocity has been left uncommitted. There is urgent need of assistance for starving families.

MUEDER AND ROBBERY.—Geo. Chislett, an old and feeble man, living with his daughter, about four miles from Eiwood, N. J., was murdered Saturday night by three unknown men. The daughter saved herself by hiding in the cellar. The house was then robbed of everything of value. There is no clue to the murderers.

FOR STREET OS DEESS.

Q. Yes, sir.
A. I do.
Witness said he wrote to General Henderson giving him the inside history of affairs in Washington. He requested him to burn it. He did not make a letter-press copy of it; thinks the Secretary

hazards."

of inquiry?

of the Treasury knew that he wrote to Hen-Q. Now, as a matter of fact, did the court of inquiry interfere with the Babcock trial? A. As a matter of fact I cannot say; as a Matter of opinion it did.
Q in what respect?
A. It gave the prosecuting officers to understand that they were not to be allowed

to exercise their own judgments.
Witness said that Gen. Henderson was employed to conduct the St. Louis prosecutions on the recommendation of Gen. Blow and Corgressman Glover, as the best attorney who could be secured in St. Louis, and at a time that Mr. Brodbead, who succeeded him, was in St. Louis. Witness said that Gen. Bat cock was furnished with all the evidence against him. THE FAMOUS ENDORSEMENT.

The following is the essenial part of the famous endorsement of the President on the

"Let no guilty man escape if it can be avoided. Be especially vigilant—or instruct those engaged in the prosecution of fraud to be—against all who insinuate that they have high influence to protect them. No personal consideration should stand in the way of performing a public duty."

(Signed.)

U.S. GRART.

The special committee appointed under a with the conclusions of the committee there-

NO JUSTIFICATION FOR THE OUTRAGES. The testimony taken tends to show that these who participated in the means by which the election of 1875 was carried by the democratic party rely for justification upon in the testimony submitted with this report. In the opinion of the committee, those errors and wrongs, if admitted to the extent claimed, furnish no justification whatever for the outrages and crimes established by the testimony. It is alleged in justification of the acts of intimidation, and of the crimes committed during the canvass and at the election, that Governor Ames had organized, or attempted to organize, a force, termed the negro militia. At the time of the riot at Ciinton, on the 4th of September, 1875, which resulted in the death of at least thirty persons, there was no military organization in the state. The sum of \$60,000 had been appropriated by the legislature, at its preceding session, for the organization and support of a military force; and the event at Clinton, in connection with the fact of disturbances in other portions of the state, led Gov. Ames to attempt its organization. * * Some of the officers selected by him were native-born white citizens who had served in the late war on the side of the confeder-ates, and he solicited and accepted recruits from the white as well as from the black population. This effort on the part of the governor, it is now claimed, was the occa-sion seized by the democrats for organizing and arming themselves, ostensibly to resist the black militia; but in fact, such organization had been effected previously, as is shown by the testimony concerning the Clinton riot, and in the end it became the means by which the colored inhabitants and the white republicans of the state were overawed, intimidated, and deprived of their rights as citizens. These organizations were

were then active, or who had been active in the republican party.

By the terms of the peace conference en-tered into by General J. Z. George, the chair-

George was systematically disregarded by the democrats in the larger portion of the state. The outrages perpetrated by the white people in the canvass and on the day of election find no justification whatever in the acts or the policy of Governor Ames concerning the state militia. The effort on his part to organize the militia for the preservation of the public peace seems to the committee to have been not only lawful but proper, and the course of the democrats in organizing and arming themselves to resist the governor in his efforts to preserve the public peace was unlawful, and the proceedings should have been suppressed by the state authorities if possible; and, in case of failure on their part, by the government of the United States. * *

In the opinion of the committee, the riot at Clinton was in harmony with the policy previously adopted by democrats in that vicinity, and that it was designed to intimidate and paralyze the republican party. Nor do these outrages find any excuse in the statement made repeatedly by witnesses, that the negroes were organizing or threatened or contemplated organizing themselves into military bands for the destruction of the white race. The evidence shows conclusively that there were not only no such organizations, but that the negroes were not armed generally; that those who had arms were furnished with inferior and second-hand weapons, and that their leaders, both religious and political, had discountenanced a resort to force. Many rumors were current among the whites that the negroes were arming and massing in large bodies, but in all cases these rumors had no basis. In a sentence, it may be asserted that all the statements made that there was any justifiable cause for the recent proceedings in Missis-

rages which by this report are proved to bave taken place. This minority, however, is for the time overawed and as powerless to resist the course of events as are the mem bers of the republican party. Under more favorable circumstances they may be able to co-operate with the friends of order, and redeem the state from the control of the re volutionary element. WHAT THE COMMITTEE FIND.

Indeed their object was more fully attained by public declarations of their or-ganization in connection with the intention, everywhere expressed, that it was their purpose to carry the election at all hazards. In many places these organizalery. These pieces of artillery were carried over the counties and discharged upon the roads in the neighborhood of republican versed the various counties, menacing the

(5.) The riots at Vicksburg on the 5th of

country for the next two days were scoured by detachments from these democratic military organizations over a circuit of many miles, and a large number of unoffending persons were killed. The number has never been ascertained correctly, but it may be estimated fairly as between thirty and fifty. Among the innocent victims of those days of horror and crime was Mr. Wm. P. Haffa. a white man, a teacher by profession, a jus-tice of the peace by the choice of his fellowcitizens, and a candidate for re election upon the republican ticket. He was a resident of Philadelphia with his family until the year 1870, when he emigrated to Mississippi for the purpose of planting. [The story of his assassination as related by his wife is given to feel 1. in full.

well, is quoted in her own words.] The outrages were generally confined to the republican counties where it was necessary to overcome the republican majority by

major of battalion, testified that in some of zation; that in those counties the democrats did not try to carry the election. This ap-pears to have been true of the two counties named; but since the election, namely, in December and May, great outrages, attended with violence and murder, have seen perpetrated, and evidently with the design of

The attention of the Senate is directed to the testimony concerning the events in Issaquena county, which took place in the month of December last. A Colonel Ball an officer in the confederate service during the war, who at the time of the outrage was officiating as a clergyman, took command of a body of armed and mounted men Sanday morning, December 5, and traversed the country below Rolling Fork during the day; and that night the men of his command took from their homes at least seven unoffending negroes and shot them in cold blood. Within the next two days five other leading negroes were summoned to Rolling Fors, and there compelled to sign a statement by

and their families and abandoned their

brought out under arms.

do it. (10.) The committee find that the candidates in some instances, were compelled, by

ticket. (12) The gravity of these revolutionary proceedings is expressed in the single fact that the chairman of the republican state committee, General Warner, owes the preservation of his life on the day of the election to the intervention of General George, chairman of the democratic state commit-

THE COURTS POWERLESS.
(14.) The evidence shows that the

it as a government de facto for the preserva. tion of the public peace.

(17.) Your committee find that the resignation of Governor Ames was effected by a body of men calling themselves the legislature of the state of Mississippi, by measures unauthorized by law, and that he is of right the governor of that state.

THE EVIL

They have secured power by force, and, if left to themselves, they will by fraud and force retain it. Indeed, the memory of the bloody events of the campaign of 1875, with the knowledge that their opponents can command, on the instant, the presence of organized bodies of armed men at every

The measures necessary and possible in 2. States in anarchy, or wherein the affairs are controlled by badies of armed men,

The War Department Investigation. THE POST-TRADERSHIP AND OTHER SCANsented his views, the other republican mem-

THE PERSIDENT. He says the committee sought to show and charge that the President of the United States was guilty of some great wrong in favoring his brother's appointment to various traderships, and in furtherance of this idea they claim that for the purpose of enhancing the value of traderships at Standing Rock and Fort Peck the great Sloux reservation was extended upon the east side of the Missouri river so as to destroy and drive out all com-petition with these posts. Mr. Danford pro-ceeds to show there is no testimony to warrant such a charge; that the committee had distorted evidence for the purpose of pro-claiming to the country that the Presi-dent had interfered in behalf of these trading posts in which his brother was interested against the interest of other citizens. The attempt of a partisan committee to make political capital for the presidential campaign out of an affair so small as this is surely evidence that the great party of reform is hard pressed for campaign literature. It would be noticed likewise that the committee which goes out of its way to con-demn the President in this matter, and to arraign him before the country as having violated the law, has passed with a light hand over the matter of the Kentucky Central railroad claim, and while it is in evidence that a leading democrat of the United States, by reason of his personal and social position, was enabled to resurrect an old discarded claim against the government and put it through the War department, receiving therefor a fee amounting to more than fifty per cent. of the entire sum recovered,

aught in malice against MR. PENDLETON.
It was not proved that he used one dollar of the large fee he received from the Kentucky railroad company for corrupting either the Secretary of War or any one else connected with the department, and he only referred to this matter for the purpose of contrasting the action and finding of the committee in the case of the President and the democratic

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

TWO CENTS.

MONDAY, August 7. SENATE.-The Senate met at 11 a. m with less than half a quorum present. Mr. Kernan, from Committee on Finance. ported Senate bill to amend section 239 Revised Statutes, to allow the repayment o topage tax in certain cases, and it was placed

on the calendar. On motion of Mr. Edmunds, the joint resolution in relation to the wreck of the U. S. monitor Tecumsch was taken up, amended, Mr. Sherman reported bill to further extend the time for the redemption of lands sold for direct taxes, with the recommenda-

tion that the House amendment be concurred in. Agreed to. Mr. Boutwell, from the select committee to investigate the condition of affairs to Louisiana, sabmitted a report, which the Clerk proceeded to read... Mr. Bayard said his attention had been called to the existence of this report only at a quarter of eleven this morning, when a copy was placed in his hands. The minority felt that they could not properly prepare their report until they could look over the testimony, which was not yet printed. He submitted to the Senate the propriety of postponing the reading of this report until

both sides could be presented together.

Mr. Boutwell said that what the gentle-

man had stated as to the testimony was cor-

rect. The majority had anticipated the printing on account of the possibility of a

speedy adjournment.
The reading of the report was postponed. Mr. Maxey presented resolutions of the legislature of Texas in relation to the death of General Custer. Ordered printed. On motion of Mr. Wright, the Senate took up the bill for the payment of the judgments of the southern claims commission. A large number of amendments were agreed to, and

the bill passed.

Mr. Anthony offered a resolution authorizing the Committee on Printing in investigating the public printing, as directed in the sundry civil appropriation bill, to employ a stenographer, employ experts and administer oaths. Adopted. On motion of Mr. Sherman, the House bill repealing the resumptionary clause in the resolution of January 14, 1875, and resolu-

tion providing for a gold and sliver commis-son, were referred to the Finance Commit-

On motion of Mr. Frelinghuysen, the Sen ate proceeded to consider the House amendment to the constitution prohibiting religious tests. Substitutes were offered by Mr. Frelinghuysen and Mr. Sargent. The resolution and amendments were referred to the Judiciary Committee. The regular order was demanded, and the Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution to print 10,000 copies of the Presi-

dent's Hamburg massacre message.

tion of the government of Texas.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES -The Speaker proceeded at once to call the states for bills and resolutions for reference only. The reading of each bill was demanded, to consume time, and hence but few were duced. Among them were the follow ing:
Ey Mr. Bale (Ms.)—To compel the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad company to remove

its track from certain streets of Washington

within two years.

By Mr. Ballou (R. I.)—To promote the efficiency of the U. S. navy. [It provides for the appointment of civil engineers.]

By Mr. O'Brien (Md.)—For the construction of a railroad and transportation route. principally for freight, from a point on tide-water, near New York city, to Council Bluffs or some other point on the Missouri river. By Mr. Douglass (Va.)-Resolution to so amend the rules as to allow all committees

of investigation to report at any time during

the present session of Congress.

Mr. Hurlbut (Ill) made the point of order that, under this call, simple resolutions could not be offered. The Speaker overruled the point of order on the ground that resolutions to amend the rules were excepted. Mr. Hale (Me.) moved to refer it to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Cox made the point that all propositions to amend the rules went of necessity

to the Committee on Rules.

from voting.

Mr. Hale .- Mr. Banks and others argued that it was in order to move to amend a motion for a reference. The Speaker overruled the latter point, and Mr. Hale appealed from the decision of the chair, and Mr. Springer (Ill.) moved to lay the appeal on the table. On the latter motion no quorum voted on a rising vote and the yeas and nays were ordered. The vote was 121 yeas to 11 nays—no quorum, as the opponents of the resolution refrained

On motion of Mr. Holman a call of the

House was then ordered. A quorum appeared-193 members having answered to their names. The question then recurred again upon laying the appeal on the table. Mr. Hale appealed for the withdrawal of the resolution. He said the minority would not object to the presentation of reports of the committees of investigations provided no majority report was made, unless the minority were ready with their reports. If this rule was adopted, however, the majority could take advantage and report at any

Mr. Cox asked Mr. Hale if he would give assurance that his side would not object to presentation of reports. Mr. Hale was not authorized to give that assurance. He could only say that no ob-jection had been made when the minority was ready.

The roll was sgain called on the motion to lay the appeal on the table.

REPRESENTATIVE LAMAR was suddenly taken while in the House to-day with an committee room where he soon recovere 1. A STRAW .- A telegram received to-Jay by Representative Thornburgh says that in the election in Tennessee on the 3d instant, for county officers, the republicans in three counties in the second district (all the re-

turns in) have gained 1,000 votes. The coun-

ties are Knox, Blount and Anderson. PROTECTION FROM THE GREASERS -The House joint resolution providing for the protection of the Texas frontier, on the lower Rio Grande, has been reported to the Senate from the Military Committee with amend-ments, so as to authorize but not require the President to station and keep on the Rio Grande, from the mouth of that river to Fort Duncan, and above, if necessary, a sufficient force of cavalry for field service, in addition to such infantry as may be necessary for garrison duty, and assign recruits to regiments so as to fill each troop to the number of one hundred privates. The House resolution provided for two regiments, but the Senate committee have substituted the words "a sufficient force."

PROPOSALS FOR A GOVERNMENT LOAN

WANTED.-Under the provisions of an act of Congress, approved April 11, 1876, to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the judgments of the Commissioners of Alabama claims, that efficer has issued a notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Treasury department until 12 o'clock noon on the 12th instant, and opened immediately thereafter, for the sale of 5 per cent. coupon or registered bonds of the funded loan of 1881, anthorized by the acts of July 14, 1876, 1881, anthorized by the acts of July 14, 1870, and January 20, 1871, bearing interest, pays ble quarterly, from August 1, 1876, in lots of not less than one half million dollars, to the total amount of \$2,160,000. These bonds will be sold for gold, and payment therefor must be made within three days after the acceptance by the department of the bid. Each bid must be accompanied by a gold deposit of 2 per cent. of the amount thereof, and no bid at less than par, in coin, will be considered. THE ALABAMA ELECTION .- An election

THE ALABAMA ELECTION.—An election is held in Alabama to-day for state officers and members of the legislature. The democratic ticket is headed by Hon. George S. Houston, present incumbent, for governor, and the republican ticket is headed by Noadlah Woodruff, at present mayor of Selma. The democrats have made a thorough can wass of the state, and confidently expect to elect their ticket. Gov. Houston's majority in 1874 was 13,000, while the majority for Lewis, republican, in 1872, was over 8,000. An election will also take place in Kentneky to-day for county officers. JAMES GORDON BENESTY has sent an invitation to the teams of whites and Indians to visit Newport, R. I., to play a match game at lacrosse, under the suspices of the Newport Polo Club, offering to pay all insveiling, hetel and incidental expenses. It is possible that the team of the Montreal Club will go this month.

probably a canard.

Kickapoo and Lipsu camp in Texas and attacked it killing two and capturing four Indians and one hundred horses.

THE SARATOGA REGATIA.

too rough to row, and so postponed the race to 5:30 p. m.

CINCINNATI, August 7.- At Oxley, a small place distant a few miles from this city, yesterday, Burrell Dudley, a colored man, shot and killed his son, aged 15, while Mr. Edmunds continued his remarks in arraignment of the democratic administra-

> friend, and bodily suffering. Fatal Collision on a Ratirdad

BALTIMORE, August 8.—Cotton strong—middling, 11% atim. Flour — good grades steadyand firm; common, duil and weak. Howard street and western super, 2.50a3.75; do. extra, 4.00a5.00; do. family, 5.25a6.50; City Mills super, 2.75a3.25; do. extra, 4.25a6.00; do. Rio Brands, 6.50a6.75; do. family, 8.00. Wheat active and firm—western red, good to choice. Rio Brands, 6.50a6.75; do. Iamily, 8.00. Wheat active and firm—western red, good to choice, 1.15a1.25; Pennsylvania red, 1.20; Maryland red, good to prime, 1.20a1.25; do. amber, 1.20a1.28; do. white, 1.12a1.24. Corn—southern, active and higher; western, lower; southern white, 58a60; do. yellow, 57a58; western white, 58a60; do. yellow, 57a58; western mixed, 57 spot, and last half August: 57 % September. Oats quiet and steady—south ern prime, 34a36; western white, 35a36; do mixed, 33 Rye firmer, 57a61. Hay dull and heavy—Maryland and Pennsylvania, 13 00a 17 09. Provisions quiet and firm. Pork, 20.25. Bulk meats—shoulders, 8%; clear rib sides, 10% loose; 8% a10% packed. Bacon—shoulders, 9% a9% clear rib sides, 11% a11%. Hams, 15a16. Lard—refined, 12% a12%. Butter active and strong; western good to prime, 120 21, 40, 6 pp. 220.22. Petroleum exister-cornde. 19a21; do. fine, 22a23. Petroleum easier--crude

Wheat quiet and nominally unchanged. POLTITICAL NOTES .- Gen. Benjamin Har rison returned to Indianapolis Saturday night. On the arrival of the train a sainte was fired and a large delegation of repub-licans escorted him to his house, when the comination for governor was formally tendered him. Gen. Harrison promised to an-nounce his decision as to his acceptance early this week. The rumor that Mr. Cullom, the republican candidate for governor of Ilinnois, was about to withdraw from the contest is denied by the chairman of the state central committee. The Brooklyn Argus says this of the letters: "The difference between the two letters is just the difference between the two men—Hendricks bluff, sturdy and sincere; Tilden smooth, Jesuitical, and double-dealing." The N. V. Herald. and double-dealing." The N. Y. Herald says: "Mr. Littlejohn abandons Tilden and comes over to the support of Hayer. Mr. Little john is a conspicuous politician, and his desertion of the Tilden banner at this time cannot fail to have its influence upon the canvass in this state." ···· The Massa-

chusetts republican convention will meet at ed. Inglesito's body was identified.

that of a genuine coin.

AN OFFICER SHOT BY BURGLARS,-At Long Branch yesterday morning three burglars were arrested by the police. While on their way to the station the prisoners pulled their revolvers and shot Officer Viger in the abdomen, causing a probable fatal wound. The burglars escaped, and Gov. Bedle has offered \$500 reward for their arrest.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING AND KILLED.—At about five o'clock Saturday evening a terrific thunder storm passed over Cleveland, Ohio, and vicinity. Eight houses are reported struck by lightning, and on the west side a little girl named Barbara Raich was struck by lightning, killing her instantly.

TWELVE THOUSAND PERSONS KILT A letter to the Daily News of London, a Phillipolia, July 30, eays an investiga into the recent atrocities is preceeding will probably be reported that sixty will have been burned and twelve thousand cone killed.